

limitations in claim 1 'at least some of which define selection for display of a further one of the pages from the multiplicity of pages...displayed' is not described in the specification," and requests, "Applicant is reminded to point out the specific lines and columns where these limitations can be found."

In response, Applicant notes that page 8, line 24 to page 9, line 24 of the specification supports this feature required by claim 1. For example, page 8, lines 29-31 of the specification states "Thus, as shown in Figure 18 in a simplified arrangement, if the display on the screen at any time is designated as current page (CP) then tilting the stylus towards the left will cause the display of a page stored as to the right of CP (CR)." Accordingly, Applicant submits that claims 1-11, 16-29 and 77-79 are in full conformance with 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, and thus requests that this rejection be withdrawn.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103:

Claims 1-14, 16-29 and 77-80 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Sato et al (U.S. '968, hereinafter "Sato") in view of Metroka et al (U.S. '645, hereinafter "Metroka"). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, all of the claimed limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art and there must some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings.

Applicant respectfully submits that the combination of Sato and Metroka fails to teach or suggest all of the claimed limitations. For example, the combination fails to teach or suggest a portable computer comprising a movement detection means responsive to the movement of the portable computer (i.e., the whole portable computer) as required by independent claims 1 and 12 and their respective dependents.

Sato discloses this his invention “relates to a pen-shaped input apparatus for inputting figures, symbols, characters, and the like into a data processing device, such as a computer.” (See col. 1, lines 9-12.) The input apparatus is thus not a “computer” itself, but rather an input device for a computer.

Metroka teaches a mobile telephone device (col., 2 lines 41-46) having a single line display for showing a telephone number, name or telephone status (col. 3, lines 1-3). The end cap of the “pen” has a number of electro-mechanical switches built in which control power (col. 3, lines 26-34), allow scrolling through a menu (col. 3, lines 54-56) and allow selection of menu items (col. 3, lines 57-60). The scrolling, however, is not an operation dependant upon the orientation or tilt of the pen but is rather a response to individual clicks of rotation.

Even if Sato and Metroka were combined as proposed by the Office Action, the combination would not have taught or suggested all of claimed limitations. Specifically, combining Metroka’s mobile phone and number entry device with the input device of Sato would not have resulted in a portable computer having a movement detection means responsive to the movement of the portable computer as required by claims 1 and 12.

Moreover, the combination of Sato and Metroka further fails to teach or suggest the portable computer having a storage medium for storing data defining a multiplicity of displayable pages each comprising of a plurality of lines and a display having a plurality of lines as required by claim 1 and its dependents. In contrast, the display 106 disclosed by Metroka is a single line display (see Fig. 1 of Metroka).

Even further, there is no teaching or suggestion in the combination of Sato and Methroka of a processing means using movement data to select for display a further one of the pages from a multiplicity of pages, the further one of the pages being adjacent to a previous selected page being currently displayed as further required by claim 1.

Further with respect to claim 12, Applicant respectfully submits that the combination of Metroka and Sato also fails to teach or suggest, "wherein the processing means is responsive to detected movement data to determine a most likely orientation of the computer display means, the processing means causing the displayed information to be oriented accordingly." This feature is supported by, for example, page 6, line 26 to page 7, line 2 of the specification which discusses how display 5 is oriented depending on whether the portable computer is held in the user's right hand or left hand. In contrast, neither Sato nor Metroka discloses this feature. Characters resulting from signals provided from Sato's input device 1 will be shown on a computer monitor of a computer connected to the input device 1 in the same orientation (from left to right) irrespective of which hand the user holds the input device.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 1-14, 16-29 and 77-80 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Sato and Metroka be withdrawn.

Claims 30-45, 47-72 and 74-76 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Taguchi et al (U.S. '397, hereinafter "Taguchi") in view of Sato and further in view of Fujiwara (U.S. '222). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection with respect to still pending claims 30 and 31.

Independent claim 30, and claim 31 which depends therefrom, require, inter alia, "wherein the casing includes angular shaping between a forward holding area adapted to rest in the user's fingers and rearward flattened area holding a display screen the shaping being such as to provide a natural viewing angle of the incorporated display screen while the casing is held as a writing stylus."

The Office Action admits that "Neither Sato nor Taguchi et al teach a casing including an angular shaping being such as to provide a natural viewing angle of the incorporated display while the casing is held as a writing stylus but Fujiwara teaches an LCD display 3 seen in figure 1 which provides a viewing angle while the casing is held as a writing stylus." (See page 6, lines 8-10 of the Office Action.) The Office Action fails to address, however, whether the combination of Sato, Taguchi and Fujiwara teaches or suggests the casing including an angular shaping between a forward holding area adapted to rest in the user's fingers and a rearward flattened area holding a display screen. Applicant submits that the combination does not teach or suggest this feature.

While Fujiwara discloses a display 3, the display is incorporated in the main body 1 of a portable telephone. The main body 1 is held by the user's fingers (see Fig.

1 of Fujiwara). One disadvantage to incorporating the display into the body portion which is held by the user's fingers is that the user's fingers may obscure his/her view of the display itself. This disadvantage can be seen in Fig. 1 of Fujiwara which illustrates the view of one corner of the display 3 being obscured by the user's thumb.

In contrast, the present invention of claim 30 includes a casing having a rearward flattened area for holding the display screen. The casing includes an angular shaping between the forward holding area and the rearward area for holding the display screen. The combination of Sato, Taguchi and Fujiwara fails to teach or suggest this feature required by claim 30.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that still pending claims 30-31 are not obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Taguchi, Sato and Fujiwara respectfully requests that the rejection of these claims be withdrawn.

Claims 15, 46 and 73 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Sato in view of Andrews (U.S. '271). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection with respect to still pending claim 15.

Claim 15 requires providing signals indicative of a proximity of the computer display screen to a user's view, and increasing and decreasing the density of displayed information responsive to changes in the relative proximity.

The Office Action admits that Sato fails to teach a "proximity detection means which provides signal indicative of the proximity of the computer." (See page 9, section 7 of the Office Action.) The Office Action states that "Andrews teaches a proximity detector that detects whether or not a remote unit is within a proximity of said portable computer (see abstract, col. 8, lines 5-11)." Even assuming *arguendo*

that the above characteristic of Andrews is accurate, neither Sato nor Andrews discloses providing signals indicative of the proximity of the computer display to a user's view. Andrews teaches "...a proximity detector that detects whether or not a remote unit is within a selected proximity of said portable computer (see col. 8, lines 5-11)," not proximity of a computer display screen and a user's view. Furthermore, there is no further disclosure of increasing or decreasing the density of displayed information in response to the changes in the relative proximity. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Sato and Andrews be withdrawn.

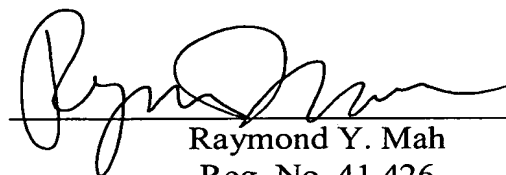
Conclusion:

Applicant believes that this entire application is in condition for allowance and respectfully requests a notice to this effect. If the Examiner has any questions or believes that an interview would further prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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